FROM WASHINGTON.

Genespondence of The N. I. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857. "What are you going to do about it?" This is

the question tanntingly asked of the opponents of the rule of the Slave Power, in view of the recentlyerected barrier attempted to be thrown around its asproations, by the Supreme Court. "Wast are you going to do about it?" Let us answer the inquiry. And since we are about it, let us come disealy to the point, and neither mince nor disgase matters, nor attempt to conceal from ourselves or

the public the actual state of affairs.

The country is in a great civil conflict. The party of Blavery is in power, and jutends to hold its grip by the exercise of usurped authority. The party of Freedom is in opposition, and borders upon a state of insurrection against that usurpation. That neurpation coasists in a double-headed violation of the Constitution—one aspect of it being an arroga-tion of power to the Federal Government in the assertion of the right to excend Slavery into free territory, and declaring that the Constitution itself does so extend it—a power never hitherto asserted nor exercised; and the other a derogation of the power of the same authority, by denial of its right to modify, control or prevent such extension—as power recognized and exercised, according to Judge Curtis, in an unbroken chain of administration of the Federal Constitution ever since its adoption.

of the Federal Constitution ever these its adoption.

This is a strictly accurate and the simplest possible statement of the existing condition of public affairs. The "what-are-you-going-to-dy-about-it" people are those who believe, or profess to believe, in the ability of the usurpers, by torce of the central power, with its array of suborned judges and hemp-suggesting myrmidons, to deter the party of Freedom from attempting to repel and prostrate om from attempting to repel and prostrat the usurpation by unusual measures. It is too much to expect of this class of men to perceive the deeper springs and grander movements of his-tory. They simply look upon the people as so fettered by constitutional forms and legal impedi-ments that they cannot extricate themselves from their own humiliation but by acts which they are not willing to perform. The power of the people cannot be disputed; it is simply their manfrood which is questioned. Fearers and worshipers of power themselves, like the same class of timeervers under all governments, these poor-spirited parasites look upon the chains of tyrants only to laugh at their victims. And while they exult over the apparent strength of these chains, they tauat-ingly ask of those over whom they are thrown, "What are you going to do about it?"

For one, we make answer to the insulting inquiry by prompt and unequivocal reply. We propose to revolutionize the revolution. We design to proserevolutionize the revolution. We design to prosecute countervailing measures to the usurpation,
which shall be sufficiently radical and effective to
accomplish its overthrow. We intend to strike
directly at the usurping power. That power is
Slavery. We propose to drive directly at its vitals,
wherever it exists. Forced into a war, driven into
straits where one party or the other must sink, we go
for sinking Slavery. In a contest of vital consequence
and far-reaching results, we cannot sland upon
ceremony. Having no alternative but to yield to
Slavery or to conquer Slavery, we strike for its un-Slavery or to conquer Slavery, we strike for its un-conditional extinction in this Government, whether by expulsion or otherwise. Upon this ground we believe the battle should be fought by all who do not intend to be victimized and degraded by the gross and insulting rule of the Slave Power. This war upon Slavery must be made by the Free States acting in their own sovereign capacity,

or by such cooperative union among them as shall be deemed best by the parties. It cannot be ef-fectively carried on to its successful completion by the sole action of Federal agencies. It is too late for that. This plan has been tried and found want ing. The reasons why, might be given at length, but we must omit them here. The lower House of Congress may, where possible, be used as an auxilliary force, but this is all. The Free States, acting liary force, but this is all. The Free States, acting in their own separate and independent capacity, must accomplish the work. What those States must first do is to rise from their dependent, secondary, half torpid position, and assume the attitude of independent, self-respecting, self-reliant States. They need organization. They must be aroused to feel and to declare their rights. It is time to shake off the dust and sloth of generations, and to ascert their powers, so long left in abeyance. They have need to recur to first principles to brush away the cobwebs which have accumuto brush away the cobwebs which have accumu-lated upon their books of constitutional law; restore to light their almost forgotten reserved rights, erect their prostrate political status upon a pedestal where it can be seen of all men. They must train their people, and organize their military resources, not for war but for defense. They must assert their sovereignty, and be ready to dety all possible assaults upon it. Thus they may at one and the same time secure peace and command re-

This done, and it may be quickly done, let them hurl their bolts into the ranks of Slavery. Let them begin their approaches and prosecute their assaults in whatever manner and direction can be shown to be most effectual. This work may in fact be carried along pari passu with the work may in preparing the Free States for whatever emergency their position may induce. They may be skirmish their position may induce. They may be skirmish-ing against the enemy while being disciplined. At present, the Anti-Slavery spirit of the North lies embosomed in a mere mob of numbers. The Yanschoolmastering and huckstering. They are cul-tivated effeminates like the last of the Greeks. All this must be reformed. For the slavedriving oli-garchs wind the men of culture round their finger. Determination, discipline, organization, must take the place of all such sentimental vigor and growl-ing imbecility as was witnessed in the discountry ing imbecility as was witnessed in that disgraceful spectacle, the Anthony Burns mob. In a word, the North must learn to act as well as talk. Do we need to intimate in what direction? We think not, need to intimate in what direction? We think not, except to willful obtueness. Wisconsin has taken one step in the true path. Yet, nobly as she has acted, and gratfully as her early assertion of State independence shall be remembered hereafter, her star will yet be pointed to only as one of a glorious galaxy, with which the future shall overspread the heavens that was the first to shine out from the unbroken darkness of a once marky sky. But there are larger and more comprehensive functions to be discharged than any State has yet initiated. For no State has yet come to a full view or a full contemplation of the force and criminality of the usurpation which has vanited into the saddle of the Federal Government. Usurpation must be met by revolt, and revolt does not deal alone or

met by revolt, and revolt does not deal alone or stop with barricades. It makes necessity alone the rule of its action. The law of its action rule of its action. The law of its conduct is not laid down in the books. It is extemporized on the gateposts of the usurper by those who crowd in to his overthrow. The States much provided in the law of the states are states and the states are states and the states are states and the states are states are states and the states are states and the states are states are states are states and the states are gateposts of the usurper by those who crowd in to his overthrow. The States must move directly appen the object they cembat. Slavery has enthroned itself upon the violated Constitution. It must be dethroned by the parties to that instrument. Their starting-point for this work, the fulcrum to the lever by which they will overturn its power, is the Declaration of Independence. The Free States must throw themselves directly back upon this instrument. They must fearlessly propagate its doctrines and scatter its fires wherever the Constitution extends. The effort will pierce the vitals of the tion extends. The effort will pierce the vitals of the ruthless barbarism that seeks to install itself upon the wreck of a violated Constitution. This is the magic power that shall dispel the curse that now the spear of Ithuriel that shall transfix and destroy its existence.

"For no falsebood can endura

Touch of celestial temper."

The people of the Free States have only to go to their work in a carried that shall be shaded to the state of the states have only to go to their work in a carried to the states have only to go to

The people of the Free States have only to go to their work in earnest to accomplish this result.

It has always been the doctrine of the States Rights or old Democratic party that the States had the right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, and, in a case of importance, to decide upon the mode and measure of redress. And since the Slave States, regardless of every consideration of constitutional obligation, of comity and of State equality, have undertaken to control and degrade the Free States, by making them parties to a scanthe Free States, by making them parties to a scandalous oppression, they—the Free States—may rightfully retaliate by siming at the condign punishment of their adversaries, the transgressors, by the overthrow and destruction of Slavery itself. They are rightfully entitled to exercise this power

under the Constitution, as expounded by its great suthers. Let the Free States, thes, rouse to their proper work, which the aggressions of Slavery have necessitated, and go resolutely forward to the ex-tinguishment of this possiblent institution—an insti-tution that offends the world with the grossness of its disgusting characteristics, and whose upholders dare to trample the rights and the principles of Freedom under their feet, and in doing so to aim at tyrannic eway over millions of freemen and the uncontrolled dominion of a continent. After this manner let the people of the Free States answer the inquiry of the usurpers: "What are you going to do about it?"

J. S. P.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1857.

It was supposed from the announcement made a few days ago upon the authority of the White House, that the Baltimore appointments were finally settled. But a new stir has been started from some embarrassment in regard to the designated Postmaster and the present District-Attorney and Marshal, and the whole subject will have a rehearing in Cabinet to-morrow. A delegation which almost overshadows the recent turn out from New-York, is now on the ground, proposing, persuading and protesting, with the same sort of patriotic vehemence.

There is no longer a doubt that Mr. Whittlesey is to be superseded by Mr. Medill of Onio in the Controllership of the Treasury. Mr. Cobb came into office with no favorable inclination toward the incombent, and he was prompt to seize the opportunity of voluntary withdrawal, which Mr. Whittlesey conditionally tendered to the President a fortsey conditionally tendered to the President a fortnight ago. Ohio is ravenous for office, and the
pensoning of Medary and Medill will hardly appearse an appetite which has been sharpened by the
flavor of the good things about Washington.

Various statements have gained currency that
the President had modified the aspendments to the
Dallas treaty, and sent it out in a form differing
materially from that adouted by the Senata. This

Dallas treaty, and sent it out in a form differing materially from that adopted by the Senate. This is entirely a mistake, in whole and in part. It was within the province of the Executive to adopt or reject the modifications advoed by the Senate, as a branch of the treaty-making power. But the uniform usage has been to do one or the other, without qualification. He might have refused the advice, and instituted a new negotiation. The advices or disarrily unplies complete acquiescence. adoption ordinarily implies complete acquiescence, and in the present case means it explicitly. It is very well known that Mr. Buchanan did not en-tirely approve the policy of his predecessor in making this treaty, nor assent to the positions taken by Mr. Dallas in his correspondence on the subject. And though the modifications of the Seaate, sustained as they were with much effect and influence by Mr. Jefferson Davis, have relieved some of his objections, still the arrangement does not quite fulfil his own idea of what the relations between the two Governments should be.

But in order to put the Central American ques-tion at rest, and to give an earnest of the disposition to reciprocate the friendly expressions of Lord Napier, the President instructed Gen. Cass to present the treaty in the precise shape it came from the Senate to the British Government, with a candid expesition of his own views. Although Lord Napier is unable to give any assurance as to the course on the other side, from being but imperfectly possessed of the views of the Government, owing to the sud-tess of his appointment, little doubt is entertained here that the treaty will be promptly accepted and ratifications immediately exchanged. Lord Pal-nersten will have a motive for this course, because the assurance that all causes of difficulty with the United States are removed cannot fail to strengthen his position before the country in the appeal to be made to it, through the dissolution of Parliament in May. The treaty will reach England during the second week of April, and thus give abundant time second week of April, and thus give abundant time for its consideration, if there be the disposition that is supposed to exist. All treaties of importance are sent by special messengers, who receive \$6 per diem and their traveling expenses, with a limitation of the time of service. Hence, the flourish made in this instance was a little strained, and the import-

ance of the occasion ludicrously magnified.

The treaty, projet of a treaty, or proposition of a treaty, has been sent to Mexico, all speculations to the contrary nowithstanding. Mr. Butterfield, one of the claimants against Mexico, who bought Mr. Forsyth's performance here, carried back the flea which the President instructed should be put the which the President instructed should be put in his ear. So far from encouraging any new negotiatic n now, looking to the acquisition of territory or otherwise, Mr. Forsyth is directed not to enter upon any such enterpise without express authority. The reasons why the Administration adopted the poicey of its predecessor and declined to submit the arrangement to the Secate make up the substance of Gen. Cass' dispatch, with the usual unmeaning expressions of friendship. Mr. Buchanan has his eye fixed on Cuba. After rotation, that is the grand idea of the Administration, and he thinks an opening for its fulfillment is promised through the impending war between Spain and Mexico. The acquisition of the Gulf of California, with some of the rich provinces like Sonora, is also keptin view, but secondary to the main object, which is no longer concealed here. These reasons operate against any negotiations, like those suggested by rumor, just at this time, and induce the President to watch and wait for the chance toward which his ambition is

earnestly directed.
Since the well-founded impression has got about that Mr. Appleton is really to abandon The Union, his name has been proposed for Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Buchanan has an exalted opinion of his ability, and a strong personal attachment, which he does not hesitate to exhibit. Tais sort of estimation and position is sufficient to secure him almost any appointment to which he might

him almost any appointment to which as pipe, and it remains with himself to decide whether the one suggested is sufficiently desirable INDEX. GOV. GEARY'S POSITION-PROSPECTS OF KANSAS.

From a Special Correspondent.
Washington, March 24, 1857.

Gov. Geary is here. He looks baggard and care worn. Exposure and fatigue, coupled with many mortifying embarrassments thrown upon him by the late faithless Administration, have excited an anxious de-

sire for the sweets of retirement and peace. He feels that he has discharged the trust of a patrio Upon his breast he can lay his hand and, looking up to the Searcher, say, 'Thou knowest that I have striven "with clean hands and an honest purpose to deal out

equal and exact justice." Gov. Geary returns from Kansas thoroughly cured of that political opthalmia which even yet blinds so large a portion of the North. Will The Journal of Commerce-will The Commercial Advertiser-will the old-lire Democrats and the Silver Greys-now believe

that there is anything the matter in Kansas ? Gov. Geary says that the people—that is, the actual settlers of Kansar—are the easiest governed people in the world; that the intelligence of its men and the refinement of its won en are not surpassed by those o any portion of our country; that the people desire peace and quiet, loving order and obeying law; that the desolations and outrages there committed cannot be exaggerated and have not half been told.

No man will pretend that this testimony of the ex-Governor is now made public for po'itical effect. What, then, does it mean? What mean the successive resignations and removals of the Governors of Kansas! It has never happened in any other Territory. Why should this be an exception ?

The actual settlers are order-loving and quiet. Who, then, are they that disturb the peace? Why has not the Governor power to crush them? Why is the Governor's life in danger ? Where do these bold agitators and compirators get their amazing power, over-riding even that of the Governor himself? Are the compirators more powerful than the General Government? not, why does not the Government put them down?
Why is life so unsafe at Lecompton, even within the
Legislative Halls of the Bogus Legislature—in their very midst, that Dr. Gihon, the Governor's Private Secretary, felt himself insecure unless attended by an In one word, who are the ruffiane? Who are the outsiders? It is the Legislative Assembly itself! They are the optsiders-they are the ruffians! They are the

directors of the peace—they are the contemeers of the power of the General Government! They are the mer whom Gov. Geary stood in danger of-from whom he had everything to fear and nothing to hope—and all their hopeyed resolutions of amisbility were, as the Governor well knew, rank hypocrisy. He knew they were false-the Government at Washington know they are false—the actual settlers of the Territory know that they are intensely false and jesuitical. Between an honest Governor and a neuroing tyrannical Leg-islature, there could be no unanimity. The difficulties in Kansas arise pot from its people, but from their oppressure, who etand between the actual inhabitants of the Territory and the General Government, defying both. And, thus far, this Government has proved it self powerless to cope with them. At this moment a stupendous fraud is on foot to introduce an illegal vote and to pullify a legal one, and the Cabinet at Washington favor the fraud! And, to make sure of plantations for slave-drivers, all the Trust Lands of the Icdiars are rushed into market, and the Reserves are in secret parceled out to the oppressors of the people. And the Cabinet at Washington know these facts, but copnive at the infatay!

Gov. Geary has tendered his resignation. Why Because being unsu-triced by the Government, his drafts dishonored, and the troops withdrawn, the po-sition was no lorger one in which he could serve the people nor act creditably to himself.

Last September, President Pierce was sorely troubled at the condition of things in Kansas. Last September, President Pierce assured the writer that he had selected a man to send to Kanses who would administer justice between the contending parties. President Pierce complained, last September, that he could not believe either faction in Kansas; each alleged against the other precisely the same crimes. He knew but one way to get at the real state of the case: He must send in a man without any party bias what ever; a truly National man, knowing to South, no North, no East, no West. The testimony of such man would be unimpeachable. President Pierce said, moreover, that he was determined that the people of Kansas should have one fair election, if it required the whole military force of the country to secure it! The people of Kansas are about getting this fair election now-two-thirds of them being ostracised in advapce of their coming in, and the votes of a sufficient number of the rest being neutralized by the introduc tion of an illegal vote from Missouri. And the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan say that this is all right. But what will they do with the testimony of Mr Pierce's unim peachable witness? This National man, this just Governor, returns from Kansas with a cart-load of broken Government pledges; returns from Kansas, where his life was hourly in danger from the same men whose hards are not yet cleansed from the crimson of Free-State men's blood upon them; returns from Kansas and tenders his resignation! Why! I will enswer why, and in doing so, enswer The Washington Union of to-day. Gov Geory tenders his resignation as a protest against the late Administration, and as a test of the present one? "Northern fanatics do not ask for "Gov. Geary's thanks." ' Northern fanatics" look beyond Gov. Geary to the FACT behind bim. The Union may not understand the meaning of Gov. Geary's resignation, but the people do. They see in it the protest of an honest man against the wurpations of power and the corruptions of party As such the country regards it. As such the world will regard it. And I may now add that its acceptance by the present Administration will be a virtual indorsement of the historic infamy of the late Administration-a virtual indorsement of the long catalogue of bloody and fratricidal crimes which have blackened and reddened the annals of unhappy Kansas It will be an indersement of the murders and house-burnings and slaughters which have tracked its settlement; an indersement of every cruelty and every infamy of the past, and a pledge and a prophecy of every atrocity that is to come. In short it will be a declaration of war by this Government against its people; a proclamation of war against the North; a new demons ratio sgairst its civil and religious liberties; an announce ment of the triumph of faction; of the triumph o

Southern Secessionism against Northern Patriotiem. I say these things, and I make and proclaim this issue for a purpose. I find here at Washington the man who shot down the brave and noble. Barbour. Gen. Clark makes no concealment of this stronity. I find here the representatives of the bloody men who murdered Dow, and Gay, and Buffam-the represeatatives of the whole fraternity of terrorists who have signalized their hold on power by crimes the most malignant and villaries the most detestable. These mer are here as the representatives of Kansas interests! Are here to lobby and log-roll, and threaten and intimida'e-are here to overawe the Government-are personal enemies of Governor Geary. These men are to-day represented in the present as they were in the late Cabinet. To these men is Gov. Geary indebted for all the embarrasements thrown in the way of his Administration. They are his sworn foes, and nothing short of his political annihilation will serve their pur-poses. And these and such like are the custodians of the internal peace of the country—the directors of its governmental judgment, and the toad-squatters at the ear of its governmental conscience. The acceptance of Gov. Geary's resignation is their victory-a demonstration anew, and a proclamation anew of their power. In this contest Gov. Geary is nothing-and no man is anything-it is the principle. It is not whether Gov Geary shall return to Kansas, but whether any up right Governor shall be maintained there To yindi cate the principle—to rebuke the faction—to frown down the bold and bad men who have determined to rule or ruin-it is necessary, however, that Governor Geary should be returned. They have made the issue distinctly on him; and thus, and so, it must be met by

the Government. We shall now bnow of what material Mr. Buchanan s made. The country will presently be given to under stand how great "nigger" is in the Cabinet. I predict its onnipotence. I predict that Gov. Geary's resigna-tion will be accepted—finally, not now. Jeems can't screw himself to the point at once. Several turns of the jack-screw will be required. James was always constitutionally weak in the back. Undoubtedly Mr. Buchanan would like to have Gov. Geary return to Karsas; that is, Mr. Buchanan the individual; but Mr. Buchanan "the platform" has nothing to say about it. The actual decision of the question rests with the spirits underneath the platform and with the dictators above it A hypocritical tender of the place may possibly be made to the ex-Governor, but compled with such conditions as to make it the bitterest irony

-coupled with conditions that no man possessing a spack of dignity, honor, humanity, or patriotism, can accept. No sane and upright man can promise to enforce the inferest enactments which disgrace the stat-ute-books of Kansas. No Governor possessing an ounce of self-respect, can consent to become a partici-pater in the wholesale swindle and villany on the Shawnee Reserve. As matters now stand, justice to the people, who are the actual sovereigns, involves a violation of governmental instructions and obliga-tions A Governor of Kansas is required to serve both God and the devil No man ever attempted this without making a fool of himself; and the devil al rays gets him at last. Principles are as positive as Heaven and Hell, and there is no halfway between them. Let Mr. Buchanan, for once in his life, do a manly

and consistent thing. Let him do a positive thing on one side or the other. Either call a special session of Congress, and wipe out all the past in Kansas—Bogus Legislature, Topcka Legislature and all—and give the actual settlers that "one fair election, backed up by "the whole military force of the Government," which Pierce promised, but, of course, failed to secure—or else let him send in a man to govern Kassas, ded or are the laws of Kansas themselves! This would be consistency. And consistency, even in a bad cause is better than hypocrisy. Tols Government has sent off scape goats enough into the wilderness, laden with its in. Let it attempt no longer to either conceal or "entrecrate its erimes." Let us have no more just

men to execute bed laws. Ether ignore the unjue: laws when it sends in just rulers, or elee keep the infernal statutee as they are, and send in men to exscute them who in all their bad proportions and developments, are the full and perfect equivalents of the

laws themselves. Like and like. The office of Governor of Kanassis now vacant. An individual is wanted for the place; who bids for it! Who wants to be the executioner of the liberties of Kansas ! Who bide for the office ! WANTED-A man without a heart, (brains not material)-a man without a conscience-a man who believes that "God is al-'ways on the side of those who have the most cannon' a man who regards not the tears of women, nor the shricks of children, nor the butchery of men.

Mr. Buchanen will have no difficulty in finding just such a man, if he looks in the right quarter. Washington is full of them now, thicker than locusts and ravenous as wolves. Let him look out of his palace window down the broad avenue, and see these omniwinged and omni-legged miracles of Egypt darkening the air, blackening the ways and crawling through and in, and all upon and all around the public places of the capitol of the nation. Who bids for the place? A Southern man not wanted. [The selection of a Southern man might possibly endanger the getting of a gentleman-such, for example, as Gov. Aiken of South Carolina | Who bids for the office ? WANTED-A Northern doughface. "A Northern man with Southern principles!"-on the rule that the hardest nigger-driver in the world is a nigger himself. Wanted-a man for the times-the man for the hour! Who bids?

Beneath my window I see a crowd of patriotsevery one of them willing to drain his last drop of brandy for the cause of his bleeding country. There is not a lobby of this great establishment that does not swarm with them thicker than hiving bees. See, here comes one of them. Mark the cut of his cost, and the big swell, and the incense, how gracefully it carls up from his first-rate principle. He can drink, too, ter times an horr and not get "tight"-he can swear too, and-oh! rare-oh! orthodox accomplishment (orthodox in Washington) he can curse an Abolitionist. As Abelitionist, be it understood, means now-1-days, first . A Northern man with Northern principles: second a man who works for a living; third, a gentleman, a man of breeding, a man of intelligence, a man of re finement.

Now, then, mark this National Democrat. Here he comes. See, yonder sits Mr. Babcock, the Free-State Post-Master of Lawrence, Kansas. He sits there conversing quietly with a friend. The National Democrat finds out who he is, and calling up three or four others of his own kidney as his backers, commences strutting up and down directly in front of the Free-State men, peering impudently into their faces. and muttering between his gritting teeth, "You G-d d-n Abolicionist! " Ain't you a pretty set of G-d d-n-d Abolitionists " " You,"

time and again repeated. One might almost fancy himself in Lecompton. The same kind of men-the same kind of manners—the same code of honor, and the same code of morals. Lecompton is a little Washington. Washington is a big Lecompton. And "National Democracy" is the standard and

the test of a gent'eman.

Who, then, dare say that Slavery is not a National Institution? Taney's decision merely announces to the country at large what has long been prac tically known at Washington. No man can be here at hour without being made frightfully aware of this hideons fact. SLAVERY IS NATIONAL! The atmosphere at the capital of the nation is stifling with its odor. Hark to the howling of its worshippers. Great is COTTON! Great is NIGGER! Great is Hoe and Homminy and Whisky and Tobacco. Great is the South ! and the North aid't nowhar Who bids for the office of Governor of Kansas Such are the elements of that fell-spirit hat to-day controls the destinies and shapes the foreign and domestic policy of the Model Republic of the world. Such are the semi-barbarous and savage instincts of the men who give shape to and stamp their characteristics upon its int-mal Administration. Such are the counselors of James Buchanan. The murderer of Barbour has had an audience with the President. And the worst disturber of the peace of Kansas, Calbonn, Surveyor-General of Kansas, has had an audience, and the whole band of noble brothers have had access to the ear of the President-and the fate of Kansas is scaled unless its people dare to imisste and emulate their fathers. The colonists had not one tenth the justification for separating from or resisting the mother country which the oppressed and plundered citizens of Kansas have to-day for rebellion against their own Government. It is idle to point to the ballot-box for redress. The people of Kansas have no ballot-box. The Government is to them a here, in short, to carry their point. These men are the tyranny. The Executive is the tool of their enemies. House is the weak betrayer of their birthright Nothing is now left to the citizens of Kansas but an appeal to the State Sovereignties-and, that failing, an appeal to the tribunal of last resort-to God and their own right arms! A CITIZEN OF KANSAS.

KANSAS FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of The Missouri Demo

TOPEKA, K. T., March 12, 1857.
One of the largest Conventions ever held in Kansas, was in ression in Topeka, during Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The Rev. C. Blood of Manhattan, opened by prayer. Judge Wakefield was called to the chair, and H. Mills Moore, Secretary. Committees were appointed on credentials and permanent organization.

The delegation was full, and the following were elected officers: Mr. C. F. Currier, Chairman; Messrs. W. W. Ross and A. Wattles, Secretaries, and the following Vice-Presidents: Capt J. B. Abbott, Dr. A. Hunting, and Messrs. H. Jones, A. Lozalier and Caleb May.

May.
On motion of Mr. Parrott, a Committee on Platform On motion of Mr. Parrott, a Committee on Platform was chosen by nomination; it was composed of Wm. Phillips of Ist District. Chairman; J. A. Wakefield, IId; Walter Oakley, IIId; G. W. Griffith. IVth; W. Chestnut, Vth; P. C. Schuyler, Vith: B. Blood, VIIth; J. Mitchell, VIIIth; J. McAlee, IXth; A. Lozalier, Xth; H. Bay, XIth; M. J. Parrot, XIIth.

The President appointed the Committee on Miscellarecus Business: Chas. Robinson, Chairman; H. Miles Moore, B. Townsend, S. B. Holman, Dr. A. Hanting.

Miles Moore, B. Townsend, S B. Holman, Dr. A. Hunting.
On motion, the President appointed as Committee on Address: Dr. Davis. Chairman; A. Polley, W. W. Ross, and the Rev. H. Jones.
On motion of Dr. Davies, twenty-seven other names were added.
The Chairman of the Committee on Platform reported the following, which was adopted after discussion:

RESOLUTIONS:

Cussion:

RESOLUTIONS:

We, citizens of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, at Topeka, March 10, 1857, resolve and declere:

Whereas, A body, of men recently assembled at Lecompton, and claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, tave adopted a regulation purporting to be also for taking the census and electing delegates to a Constitutional Convention, proposed to be held in that place in September next; and whereas, the said Assembly was the creature of fraud, and its members the representatives of people foreign to this Territory, and, whereas, the organic act does not amborine the territorial legislative powers, even when legislatively convened, to pass any embling act to change the government of the same; and, whereas, the said of this Assembly is partisan in its character, clearly contemplates fraud, for the recurrence of which it offers inadequate security, while it deprives the Executive of the Territory of the power to prevent or remedy such frauds, leaves the control of the census and election in the hands of pretended officers, not chosen by the people of Kansas, who are st violent character and hostile to the best interests of the territory; and, whereas, there is no provision in the said regulation for submitting the constitution to framed to the vote of the people of the Territory, dennet purposition their sights as American citizens, sacrificing the control of the laws, however just these laws may appear to some on their face.

Resolved, That with the people of any Territory, we have lot all confidence in their integrity in the administration of the laws, however just these laws may appear to some on their face.

of the laws, however just these laws may appear to some on their face.

3. Secolved. That with the people of any Territory alone rests the right to change the form of their government, unbject to the approval of Congress, diven before or after steps for a State Government have been taken; and further that a Territorial Government have been taken; and further that a Territorial Government have been taken; and further that a Territorial Government have been taken; under Ordinances of Congress, purely temporal.

4. Fresheed That the Constitution framed at Topeka by the representatives of the people of Kansas, and ratified by popular rode, is still the choice of a majority of our citizens, as the form of our State Government, and that we maintain it, and urge on Congress our immediate admission as a State, underly.

5. Accepted, That the policy of the Prop State party has pi-

ways been averse to any movement of an apprecate character,

& Received, That we regard the presence of peaceful relation

That may attempt to apropte or order with the held as just cause of oral or written, or of the ballot-box, will be held as just cause of departure from this policy.

Resided, That we make no tests for membership in the Free-State party, save that of the exclusion of Domestic Slavery from Kansas by subsequent levislation.

Resided, That Congress, having presented the principles of Squatter Sovereignty as enunciated in the Kansas bid, as the basis of the political action of the people of Karsas, we are infactable of the political action of the people of Karsas, we are infactable of the political action of the people of Karsas, we are infactable of the political action of the people of Karsas, we are infactable of the political action of the committee on Miscellaneous Business made the following report:

The Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business respectfully submit the following report:

Wherear, The Hon. James Bucharan, in a debate in the Senate of the United States on the admission of Miscellaneous of the United States on the admission of Miscellaneous ass, feedared that the people "stand upon their rights—"rights secured to them by the Constitution of Kansas, feedared that the people "stand upon their rights—"rights secured to them by the Constitution—elected their "fifths—and their admission as a master of right and as an est of justice; and that to repol a State under such circumstances is sufficient to induce fear for consequences, and cause statesmen to temble at an act of such in justice; and whereas, the Democratic Administration by virtue of the piedges made by its leaders in the late Presidential campaign, are in all honor bound to use its influence and lend its ail to make Kansas a Free State; and, whereas, the Democratic party in the States made the admission for Kansas have a right to look with confidence to the present Chief Executive of the na ion for an approval of their course, and for his assistance in procuring their admission into the Union under the Topeka Continution.

Resolved

torial Legislature by the propiet of Karsas, from foreign States.

Resolved, That it is a shameless bypocrisy for a political party to adopt for their principles the decirine of "popu ar soveneignty," while they justify the most flagrant violation of it, and persist in subjecting citizens of the United States to a foreign tyramy or paralleled in history.

Resolved, That the banking system chartered by the Territorial Legislature, so called, not only had its origin in trand, but is a frand in itself; and we cantion all against receiving its notes as currency.

a currency.

Resolved. That as good citizens we are willing to contribute to the support of a Legislative Government, but we have no tribute voluntarily to offer to the tyrathy that tobs us of our constitutior at and inalienable rights.

Resolved. That the Rebellion Act is a relic of barbarism, and more worthy to be approved and enforced by a Nero than a Gray.

Resolved. That the Rebellion Act is according to the late Missouri Kansas Resolved, That the Census act of the late Missouri Kansas Lepislaure is a cheat and a swindle, requiring in one section, as a condition for voting, registration without residence, and in another, residence without registration, the design of which is apparent to all who are firm is a with usurgation.

Resolved, That, with the most infamous to execute the laws and is no certificates of election, part experience has snown that legal voters are not essential to the election of any mun to effice; and that until the people can choose their own election officer, or have them appointed by some respectable official, we request the people, the Governors of the Perritory, Congress and the President of the Luted Scates, to treat all elections under traintenance of the Luted Scates, to treat all elections under traintenance of the Luted Scates, to treat all elections under traintenance of the Luted Scates, to treat all elections under traintenance of the Luted Scates, to treat all elections under traintenance of the Luted Scates, to treat all elections under traintenance of the bombarcing and burning of hotels and private residences; the destruction of printing pressure, the pillaging and plumerum of towns; the stealing of horses and cattle and other things, by acting Governors. Marshals and Sheriffs, or their mole, is, to say the least of it, disrepentable business; and should these officials, or any persons, attempt a repetition of the sets of the Spring and Summer of 1855, it will be the duty of the people to constitute themselves a vigilance committee for self-preservation.

The following resolution was introduced by H. Miles Mcore:

Resolved. That Dr. Charles Robinsen be requested to with-

The following resolution was introduced by H. Miles Mcore:

Resolved, That Dr. Charles Robinson be requested to withdraw his letter of resignation of Governor of the State of Kansa.

After discussion, it was carried. Gov. Robinson explained his position, and declared his desire to adhere to the Topeka Constitution, and that he would withdraw his letter, which had not yet taken effect. He was received with great applause. Judge Schuyler made some remarks not complimentary to Gov. R. birs n, but was called to order from all parts of the hall.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Blood:
Resolved, That we recommend the propriety of the settlers of Kansas petitioning the National Executive not to offer the lands of this Territory at public sale, but shall hold it subject to preemption for at least two years from this time.

The Chair appointed Meesrs. Lyman, Allen, Wm. Philips and P. Townsend, to frame such address and send it to the President.

The Convention was closed by prayer. It is considered the largest ever held in Kansas, and was very enthusiastic.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE SAVAGES. A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.

A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.

From The Springletd (III.) Republican.

Mr. Willism Bailey, formerly of Lynnville, Ogle Couft, in this State, called upon us and related the following thribing and remarkable narrative. From his description of places and things which he saw, we are perfectly satisfied that his statement is correct in every respect. A gentleman from this city, who has traveled over the country he describes, assured us that no person who had not visited these places and witnessed what he describer, could ever have related what he related. He converses in several different Indian languages, and appears to have paid close attention to what he saw passing around him, during his sojourn smoog the savages. He looked well and hearty, and with the exception of his hands being torn by some wounds from a tomahawk, he seems to have suffered

smorg the savages. He looked well and hearty, and with the exception of his hands being torn by some wounds from a tomahawk, he seems to have suffered to camage. He left on the cars last evening for Logan County, where his mother resides.

Mr. Baily left here some eighteen months ago with a party of nine persons to engage is driving teams from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grands. They landed at Irdianola and hired to a man by the name of Ross to drive team for him. They drove to Nuces river, and camped there. While asleep their mules were stolen by the Indians. They prepared the next day to follow them, and came up with them at suaset. They saw six Indians, fired at and killed them all, when they were attacked by about three hundred, who were screted in the woods, and who immediately fired on the white men, killing all but Mr. Baily, whom they took prisoner. They then took him back to the wagons, which they plundered of all the arms and ammunition in them. They took two boxes of Government Colt's revolvers and twenty kegs of powder. The prisoner was stripped of all his clothing, and bound hand and foot upon a pony. They then started for their encampment in the Witchataw mountains, which place they reached after eleven days' hard riding.

They remained in camp about a week, and then started on a robbing expedition to attack a train on the Santa Fé road. They remained about five days waiting when a merchant train came along. They proceeded to surprise the train, and killed every persen with it, took the goods and mules belonging to the train and started for the Kickapoo settlement, traded off the mules for ponice and returned to the Witchataw Mountains.

The prisoner was kept strictly confined during the

person with it, took the goods and mules belonging to the train and started for the Kickspoo settlement, traded off the mules for ponice and returned to the Witchataw Mountains.

The prisoner was kept strictly confined during the day, and was tied up every night with pieces of raw hide, by the hands, to a limb of a tree, as high up as he could reach and stand on the ground. During the day he was allowed to lie down and sleep a few hours. During the time Mr. Baily was with them they went on five robbing expeditions, taking him always along with them. The last merchant train they robbed they took two men prisoners who had bravely defended themselves till their weapons were all discharged, and who had killed twelve of the red skins. These two were then taken and tied to a stake and skinned alive. Mr. Baily was placed close to them and compelled to witness this horrible rocene. Every time he would close his eyes, they would punch him with spears and bayonets until be would open them, and look on this picture of revolting horror. They then took the skin reeking with warm blood, and slapped him around the face with it, covering him with blood, and telling him if he tried to escape this should be his fate.

One of their excursions was against the United States mail wagors. They killed the five men with them, tore open the letters, got out the money, and after cutting out the pictures from the bank bils, threw them away. They kept all the newspapers that had any pictures in them, throwing everything away that was not unbellished.

For three nights after this they did not tie him up, but kept guard over him. The third night they had a hig war dance, and in the excitement forgot Mr. Baily. While dancing around their fire in front of the tent, he crawk do out under the back of the tent, seized one of the ponics and escaped. He was soon missed, and was followed for five days. At the expiration of that time they came so close on him that they fired at him, which obliged him to leave his horse and take to the mountains. Fort

pleasant diet, truly. The Klokapeoe treated him very kind'y, and showed him on his long journey to dwill.

After leaving them, four days' journey brought him After leaving them, four days journey brought him to the Chick-saw's comp, from whence he proceeded to the Chick-saw's comp, from whence he proceeded to the Chick-saw's comp, show resided him in the most humane manner. He journeyed on to the Shawnee nation, where he was welco ned to the best they had in their lodges. Leaving them, he next reached the Cherol etc. Are then made for Missouri, which State he made some twenty miles north of the Norsho. From thence he came to St. Lunis, and then to this city; having traveled constantly and steadily on toot for over two months.

As stated before, be left here last evening for Logas County, where he has a mo her anxiously waiting his return. Mr. Bailey is a young man, about twenty two years of age, and hern on the 4th of July, our astional day of Independence. He says he is an independent man, but did not feel so at the time he was witnessing the herrid a urder of his fellow men among the savages of the Fer West. A ter eighteen mouths' hardships and privations, he finds himself once more among civilized people, and in a last of peace and happiness. We should suppose by this time he would be glad to locate in Suckerdom, and "ream no more."

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The following is condensed from The Superior Chronicle of March 3: Concerning the new "State of Superior," The Chron-

Cocerning the new "State of Superior," The Chronicle says:

"Several papers in the southern counties are agitating the division of Wisconsin. They progree to rangline due west from where the Michigan has strikes Wisconsin, west of Lake Superior, to the St. Croir, at about the southern I ne of Polk County. We should favor this division if Michigan would asso concele that portion of her territory known as the "Northern Peninsula," and the two be united under one government. This territory would form a State of respectable dimensions, embracing between thirty and forty thousand square miles. It would include the entire mineral district on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and a large area of agricultural land. The capitals of Wisconsin and Michigan are too far from these northern sections for purposes of legislation, and the geographical formation of the country and the interests of its inbabitants are inconsistent with their present connections."

A treaty has been effected between the hostile Sloux and Chippewas, who have been carrying on a war of eatermication for tre last cen may, it is tenger. We have very little facts in the efficiency of the testy, as the two tribes are swoon to evental hostility. We hope, however, we may be mistaken. A grand dance took pisce in the Stoux agency, after the treaty was consumnated.

The Chronicle reports large sales of real estate in

The Chronicle reports large sales of real estate in Superior City and, prenounces favorably on the progress of the roads between Superior City and Black Falis and St Paul.

The St Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, which has its northern terminus at Superior, is no a under contest and in course of construction; it is to connect with the La Crosse Road at or near Hudson. This Read is to be finished on the Fourth of July, 1859. There are also three other roads contemplated.

Navigation opened here last Spring on he 9th of April, but owing to the ite on the St. Mary's, and St. Clair Flars, and the Strairs of Mackinaw, the first boat did not errive here until the 9th of May. The prospect of on early Spring is very firstering.

Up to the 20th of March the rip from this place to St. Paul could be made in a sleigh very comfortably; after the first of April the journey must be made on foot or on berseback.

The mail contractor makes the trip in four days, and has stations at which his teams stop at night; if these connections are made, there is no necessity for campbeg out.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.—Schenectedy, Charles Matthews, John W. Vedder; Cattaraugus, Ashbel Bushnell; New-York, William M. Vermilyés; Otseso, Robert Wilson, Hearty, R. Treey; Tiogs, William F. Raymond, William Smyth; Tomphins, Chilatopaer C. Cook.

Notarike Public — Queens, Alexander J. Hagner; Westchester, Edmund J. Porter; Dutchesse, Sanuel H. Hasd; Westchester, Edmund J. Porter; Dutchesse, Sanuel H. Hasd; Westchester, Edmund J. Porter; Dutchesse, The Hagner; Westchester, Edmund J. Porter; Dutchesse, The Hagner; Westchester, Edmund J. Porter; Dutchesse, The Fonds, New-York, Harvey F. Cleveland, Joseph S. York, G. F. Lowry, W. C. Nicoli, John P. Emmett, John E. Sterling, Zenharlah Seaver, Chules E. Fieming, Fingene Lawsence; Richmond, Leonard W. Goddard; Kings, F. W. Ostrander, John A. Ssai; Oswego, Henry L. Davis, Delos De Wolf, David Mannering; Herbimer, David Lewis, Flayd C. Shephrod, E. D. Harvis, J. Gersen, George F. Paddock; Otsego, Dorr Russell; Monroe, Oliver L. Perry, L. Ward Clark.

MARINE APPAIRS.

The fellowing is a list of the efficers of the steam frigate Nisgara, now rapidly fitting for sea at the Brook-

In Navy Yard:

Captain, William Hudson; Lieutenants, James H. North, Joseph D. Todd, John Guest, Clark H. Wells, Edward T. McCanley, William D. Whiring and Severicy Kennon; Surgeon, J. C. Paimer; Assistant Surgeons, Arthur M. Lyuch and F. W. M. Washington, Purer, J. C. Ediridge, Chief Engluer, William H. Everett; First Assistant Engineers, Am Kellogg and These A. Shock [Second Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and S. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Engineers, A M. Kellogg and J. W. Mocre; Third Assistant Eng

The following vessels are preparing for sea at the

ports named? ports named?

At New York—Niagara, Mississippi, Vincennes, Websh, Potemac and Supply. The Vincennes will have to be almost rebuilt, and capnot be ready before July. The Niagara and Mississippi will not be ready before the lat of may. The Supply will be ready to sail for her cestination, on the Brazii Station, in about a week.

The latter is larger and has two feet more beam than the Wabesh.

At Norfolk—Steemers Roanoke and Colorado; sloope Dale and Germantown. The brig Bainbridge has been stripped, and is now "laid on the shelf" till turther orders.

At Charlestown, Mass.—The frigate Cumberland has been razeed. The Macedonian is in the Dry Dock.

The United States sloop of war John Adams sailed from Valparaiso, Feb 11, for Africa and Calleo.

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna arrived at Getos Feb. 27, from Patermo.

The Urited States ship St. Lawrence was at Montevideo Jan. 30, from Rio Janeiro.

video Jan. 30, from Rio Janetro.

Mr. Samuel C. Bushop, the sub-marine telegraph cable manufacturer of this city, has nearly completed, and will have in successful operation within a few days, a substantial telegraph line from Edgar'own (Martha's Viney ard) to the Island and City of Nantucket, Mass., thus furnishing the last link in the telegraphic chain between Beeton and the outermost island of that State. The Cape Cod Telegraph Company are about to replace the cable which now connects Martha's Vineyard with the main land, with one better adapted to the crossing of Vineyard Sound.

KANSAS IMMIGRATION .- A correspondent of The St. Loues Republican, writing from St. Joseph, Mo., March 15, says:

The emigration to Kansas reminds me of that to

March 15, says:

The emigration to Kansas reminds me of that to California in the days of its greatest allurements. Trains upon trains are pouring in from every quarter, but particularly from the Free States. I had once thought, as I used to write you, that Kansas would be a Slave State, but I am now forced to alter my opining from the overwhelming evidence to the contrary that force themselves upon me every day.

Our terry-boats are bustly engaged from daylight until dark in carrying over trains, and the proportion of Free-Soil to the Pro-Slavery emigrants is as fitness to one. This is not contined alose to our point of creesing, but it is so at every other that I can hear true, and it satisfies me that the political desiny of Kansas is fixed beyond all question, and that another year will fill all of her prolific plains with a thrifty population. Wars and ramors of wars she will know as made, but peace will brood over, her beautiful prairies and prosperity will reign throughout her borders. I am a Pro-Slavery man, and would prefer to see my favorife institution catabilished there; but I am, nevertheless, convinced that the energetic enterprising Yankee will develop the resources and build up the country scoper than we could do, and that by living in harmony with them as our neighbors, they will do us so is jury in our peculiar property.

GES. CASS, COL. THOMAS AND COL. BENTON .-- The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia North

Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia North American says:

"Let the Lewsmongers say what they may to the contrary, Gen. Thomas is the Assispant Secretary of State, and was invited to continue in that position by Gen. Case, immediately upon his advent to office. The intelligence is given in order that any patriot who chances to be exercised about this sort of honor, may save his travel and perhaps escape the epidemic which is the torment of half the town. As the Secretary of State is a General, and the Assistant Secretary a General, too, it gives this peace office rather a military six, beside rendering it rather a delicate duty for us plain militia men to discriminate exactly in our devotices. The former has character enough to stand being called the 'Old General,' and the latter is quite willing to accept the other alternative. When somebody suggested to Col. Benton the age of Gen. Case as a possible difficulty in the way of his acceptance or appointment, he answered that 'when a young man, be shought himself o'd enough for any office, and now that he 'was an old man, he thought himself young enough, concluding with an emphatic ejeculation which does not belong to history."